

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

Number 40 of Volume 21.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 19, 1841.

Whole Number 1,082.

TERMS OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY:—CHAS. P. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. *Q* No paper will be discontinued until all arrangements are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Q Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 ems, or fifteen lines of this size type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent, higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent, from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. *Q* Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till filled, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

ROWAN HOTEL



THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING purchased that well-known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel,) situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

His Table and Bar will be supplied with the market and surrounding country afford.

His Stables spacious and handsomely supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

JAMES L. COWAN.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840.

16

PLANTERS'



(LATE DAVIS') HOTEL.

LAUGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for

BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS, on their table will always be supplied with the best hotel-keeper's articles, and their Bar with the best liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and attendant provender.

The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., Jan. 29, 1841.

6m

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. The TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford; his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in the order; and his STABLES (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provisions of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful ostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALBLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840.

12

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Shaver & Haden, has remaining on hand 16 fine Barouches, 3 Carryles, 1 Buggy, 1 Suf-fer, 2 close Carriages, one of which will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good hand.

He requests all those having open accounts standing in his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise.

JOHN L. SHAYER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841.

12

NEW FIRM.

COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John H. WEANT, on the South east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—

Open & Close
Carriages,
Barouches,
Buggies,
Suf-fers,
Gigs,
Carryalls.

They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and, also, in their employ first rate workmen. The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.

Orders for work from a distance addressed to the Subscribers will be punctually attended to.

N. B. All kind of repairing done on the short notice.

DANIEL SHAVER,

D. F. HADEN

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841.

12

Male and Female School.



MR. & MRS. SCHICK'S School will be open Monday next, (15th of March,) in large and comfortable rooms, in their present dwelling.

The Female department will be under the direction of Mrs. SCHICK. Terms as heretofore.

Attention! SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 20th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill and Court-martial.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1841.

tp.

REGIMENTAL QUARTERS,

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 5, 1841.

Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Notes placed in my hands for collection, one given by David Holdshouser and Leonard Heick, for Sixty seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, or thereabouts; the other given by Leonard Heick and David Holdshouser, for Fifty Dollars, both of which Notes were made payable to William Hampton, and due some time in October last. All persons are forwarded from trading for said Notes, and the said Holdshouser and Heick from paying the same to any person but myself or my order.

HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

3r

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running a line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Asbury to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next day at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next day at 10 P. M.

Big horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.

JOEL MCLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1840.

tp.

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, WHEELER'S.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Bookbith's Pills, Mullen's Pills and Bitters, Hock's Panacea, a & Béard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sal-
by. — C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Sal-
bury Drug Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840.

NOTICE.

THE firm of a BENNET & M. W. Alexander, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Company, will present them to A. BENNET, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

A. BENNET.

March 2, 1841.

tp.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

Having removed his Office to **3rd** Street, opposite his residence in Dr. Animal Smith's, recently

opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tender his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

DOCTORS' KILLIAN & POWELL.

DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tender his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian." July 3, 1840.

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Well we were in a dreadful condition about that cousin—sometimes, we'd call her "cousin," it was so delightful to claim relationship with such a perfect creature—and then we wouldn't call her cousin, for we had a sort of trap, that if she asked, as we hoped she would, why we used not that cousin's title—we had a very pretty speech made up to intimate that we desired, when manhood came, to call her by a dearer name. But the provoking little miss never seemed to notice whether we *cousined* her or not!

She was older than we—and her name was *Elastina*.

One day, walking in the garden with the fair one, we determined to divulge the yet unspoken tale of affection, which surcharged our heart. We were in a beautiful walk fringed with gooseberry bushes, when after the most approved fashion of romance, sinking gracefully upon one knee, in burning words we pour'd forth the story of our eternal love.

Elastina calmly listened—we thought that we perceived a kind tear dimming her radiant eyes—we rose, and stretched out our arms, expecting of course, that she would sink upon our breast, and murmur the gentle confession of reciprocated attachment. Reader, she did not such thing.

She serenely turned and pulling a handful of green gooseberries, gravely asked,

"Cousin John, what are these?"

"Goose berries, my darling Elastina!" answered cousin John.

"Eat them," she replied, "goose-berries must be good for your complaint!"

From the Charleston Mercury.

HOW BANKS ARE GOTTON UP.

The following views are an abstract of a part of a very excellent article in the *Boston Quarterly*.

Men on Change are the last teachers to enlighten the world on Political Economy. They understand routine, but about the principles of their practice, and its moral and political bearing, they generally know nothing—care nothing—"They are so busy gathering the acorns that lie upon the ground, that they have no time to look up to the branches whence they have fallen, much less to investigate the laws of their production."

If there was not specie enough in the world for the world's business, as they say, let them do less business, and the world will not suffer. But it is a shallow pretence. The difficulty is, that though there is specie enough in the world, there is too little in their pockets—and an increase of the amount in the world would do them no good. Paper money which they bring in to supply the alleged deficiency does not in fact supply it, but defers the settlement of balances—which settlement must ultimately be made in specie, and the balances being rated by the paper standard, more specie is required for the ultimate settlement, than if paper had never been issued.

Men of business want to make fortunes by buying and selling; but they have no money or property convertible into money, to buy with. They have only the faculty of buying and selling, and must get money on credit, from Capitalists or Bankers. Such credits are for the good of the community. Let the merchant have his loan of money to pay the planter for his cotton, and depend on the sale of the cotton to cancel the loan, and if the lender limits the credits to his own account, the loss if any will fall on the speculator and the lender (the Bank) where it ought to fall—but if the Bank furnishes credits beyond its means or reputation, and speculations miscarry, the actual loss falls not on the speculator who had nothing to lose, nor on the Bank, but on the planter, who has given his cotton for the notes which the Bank cannot redeem. There is the evil.

Suppose the speculator could get no credit at the Bank—or cannot make enough by his sale of cotton to leave him a living profit, besides paying Bank interest. He and a knot of others in a like condition, petition for a Bank charter, and obtain the privilege of issuing as much in notes as they can keep out. They pay in their Bank Capital in Stock Notes, and substituting their notes as a corporation for their notes as individuals—buy cotton with them on their own credit, and unite in themselves, the characters of speculators, borrowers and lenders. They are their own Bankers. The planter sells to them as individuals his cotton, and is paid in their Bank notes. Then if they fail in their cotton speculation, they must fail as debtor, to their own Bank, and the Bank failing of course as debtors to the public—the notes he has received become trash in the hands of the planter, and he has suffered a dead loss of his cotton.

Other knots of individuals seeing how, by this machinery of a Bank business can be done, and the industry of the State controlled, without real capital, petition to have a Bank too. Thus Bank after Bank mushroomlike springs up—and a de luxe! Bank notes ensue. Speculation rages, tortuous are made in a day—planers of yester day are millionaires to day—slow gains are despised—honest industry condemned—all the world rushes into gambling. But this must end. Balances must at last be paid in gold and silver—but that there is not enough to come at. A few fortunate cunning individuals come out of the crash with princely fortunes—the mass of active business men are just where they started; and the planters and farmers and mechanics are left in the lurch, with nothing to show for the products they have parted with. Such is the result of the paper system.

We shall in another paper, show how the working of Banks injures small *dealers*, and go on afterwards with some suggestions to Stockholders as to what they should require from Board of Directors.

Law of Divorce in New Hampshire.—At the late session of the New Hampshire Legislature, the following provisions regulating divorces from the bonds of matrimony, among others, were enacted, and may not be without interest, if in some respects without a parallel:

That divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall be decreed in favor of the innocent party, when the other shall be convicted of a felony and actually imposed for the same; or when the other shall become an habitual drunkard, and so continue to be for the space of three years, or having become an habitual drunkard shall continue to be for such further space of time, not less than one year, as to amount to three years; or when either party shall so treat the other, as seriously to injure health or endanger reason; or when the conduct of either party shall be so gross, wicked, and repugnant to the marriage covenant, as to occasion the separation of the other for the space of three years, or having been so gross, wicked, and repugnant to the marriage covenant, as to occasion the separation of the other, shall so contine to be for such further space of time, not less than one year, as to amount to three years."

The Baltimore Republican says there are now outstanding, 75,000 dollars of the old notes of the United States Bank issued under its charter from Congress. It is thought they have mostly been

lost or destroyed as they have almost ceased to make their appearance. It is not improbable, however, that some miserly old fellows have had a good many of them locked up, as a resort in time of need. If so, they have kept them too long—Should it prove that they are lost, or never presented for redemption, it will be so much clear gain to the Bank; but the amount, we presume, will be a small item, in the balance against it.

Pen dleton (S. C.) Messenger.

It is said, that in a debate recently in the Illinois Legislature, on a motion to reduce the salaries of certain officers, a member observed that the Judges in that State were so poorly paid, that they were under the necessity of resorting to gambling, and horse swapping while on the circuit in order to support their families!—*Id.*

THE NEW SENATE.

Annotated is a correct list of the members thus far elected to the New Senate of the United States, commencing 4th March, 1841, or who hold over from previous years. Those in Italics are Whigs:

Term expires.

MAINE.

Ruel Williams 1841 *W. C. Preston* 1843
Geo. Evans 1847 J. C. Calhoun 1847

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

F. Pierce 1843 A. Cuthbert 1843
L. Woodbury 1847 J. M. Berrien 1847

VERMONT.

S. Prentiss 1843 C. C. Clay 1843
S. Phelps 1845 W. R. King 1847

MASSACHUSETTS.

Rufus Choate 1843 J. Henderson 1845
I. C. Bates 1847 R. J. Walker 1847

RHODE ISLAND.

N. F. Dixon 1845 A. Mouton 1849
J. F. Simmons 1847 A. Barrow 1847

CONNECTICUT.

Perry South 1843 A. O. P. Nicholson 1845
J. W. Huntington 1845 Vacancy 1847

NEW YORK.

Silas Wright 1843 H. Clay 1843
N. P. Talmadge 1845 Morehead 1847

NEW JERSEY.

S. L. Southard 1847 Wm. Allen 1843
Miller 1847 B. Tappan 1845

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. Buchanan 1843 O. H. Smith 1843
D. W. Sturgeon 1847 A. S. White 1845

DELAWARE.

R. H. Bayard 1845 R. M. Young 1843
T. Clayton 1847 S. M. Roberts 1847

MARYLAND.

J. L. Kerr 1843 L. F. Lion 1843
W. D. Merrick 1845 T. H. Benton 1845

ARKANSAS.

Wm. C. Rice 1845 A. H. Sevier 1845
Vacancy 1847 W. S. Fulton 1847

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. A. Graham 1843 A. S. Porter 1845
W. P. Mangum 1847 W. Woodbridge 1847

MISSIGAN.

John M. Morehead, elected Governor of North Carolina, has, (we learn from the *Raleigh Register*.) left his post, and gone to Washington, "to witness the inauguration of the new President." The people have not forgotten how justly he decried last summer, against the "illness" of the Clerks and others employed in the offices at Washington. Is he less a public servant than they are? If not, we would like to know what could be more "idle" than a visit for such a purpose? To witness the inauguration of the new President! How could he bear to look upon the *splendor* of such a pageant! We wonder if he was at the "People's Ball," which was free for every citizen—provided, he could pay *ten dollars*. Did he visit the White House, where the "old Hero" is now living "like a king," surrounded with all the trappings of "royalty?" We hope he has taken notes of what he saw, and will give the people a full account, when he comes before them again. We are particularly anxious that he should explain why, if it was wrong for Mr. Van Buren to live in the "richly furnished" White House, is it not equally so in Gen. Harrison's!—*Lincolnton Republican*.

Assumption of State Debts.—Upon this subject we have said but little, nor need we say much now. Its bearings will be seen in Mr. Benton's speech. It is, however, a matter which the people of this State in particular ought to understand. For this reason we mention it now. The amount of State Debts due to English stockholders is about \$200,000,000; of the precise amount we do not pretend to speak, but it is certain that it will not fall short of this sum. The State of North Carolina has had no part in contracting this debt. Two years ago, she did not owe a dollar; and even now, with the exception of the \$300,000 recently given by our Legislature to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, she is free from debt. If, as the British capitalists say, that if legislators are returned to our next Congress who are "more immediately interested in these stocks," they will use every exertion to

pass a law to assume these debts. This measure is sought for by British money dealers and by their friends in this country. They look to the next Congress and the Administration of Gen. Harrison to have this measure adopted; and Mr. Webster, the lead lawyer of the Barings & Co. in London, is the leader of the plan, and Mr. Clay his second. If the debts are assumed by Congress, how are they to be paid? From whom will the money be obtained? By taxation—from the hard working yeomanry of the country, whose daily labor scarce supports them now. From these men the money will—in part from the State of North Carolina. We ask, where is the justice in this? There is none. The people have it in their power yet to decide against it; and they should understand what will be their condition if they suffer members to be returned who will support the assumption. Let every man look to these things—let all have their eyes open and their minds fully informed on the subject. It rests with the people to say what shall be done, and not the President or his cabinet. *Washington (N. C.) Republican.*

in the political horizon indicate majorities against a National Bank and a land revenue distribution. These two measures of Mr. Clay now seem to be in a fair way to be rejected at the extra session, and therefore the extra session is becoming, with its late contentious father a very questionable measure. The indications are now against it; and Mr. Clay who was incessantly proclaiming it at the commencement of Congress, is now as silent as the grave in relation to it. With all this, we have, of course nothing to do. It belongs to the new powers to decide the question; but we protest against one thing—against PUBLICLY treating the new President as a nullity against exposing him to the ridicule of proclaiming an extra session in Virginia, while it is (being) countermanded here, and that by those who resolved upon it here while he was in Ohio.

The public may see, from this start, how things are to go—that while the old General is gratified with processions, dinners, balls, suppers, speeches, *lady levees* &c. &c. all the real business is conducted by a power behind the throne, &c. &c. —*Globe.*

The Motive—The Reward.—The National Intelligencer says that a sense of duty impelled Mr. Badger to take the place in the cabinet "to which he has been called by the distinguished citizen whom he has so essentially aided in placing in the Presidential Chair." The Federal organ has the grace to confess that Mr. Badger was rewarded for his log cabin services, and plainly tells us that a part of Harrison does not find any reward from a consciousness of having done his duty, but looks to office for moderation. To be sure, any man ought to be paid for such dirty work; but the "whigs" pretended that they were influenced by patriotic motives. It was all patriotic, before, but all for the "spots" after the election. But the Intelligencer is woefully wide from the mark in supposing that Mr. Badger "essentially aided" Harrison's election. He has some influence at *soirees, dinner and tea parties*, and some power over a few dependents—but he does not possess sufficient political influence over the minds of the people, to cause any man to be elected Constable in any District of North Carolina—and the man who contradicts this, where Mr. Badger is best known, violates the truth with his eyes open.—*N. C. Standard.*

Episcopal Church in Texas.—The corner stone of the first Episcopal Church in the Republic of Texas, was laid on the 14th October last, in the city of Matagorda, the Rev. C. S. Ives, officiating on the occasion.

Sylvester's Reporter publishes the list of 152 Banks that have failed and swindled the community out of *thirty eight millions of dollars*. We do not say that this loss has fallen altogether upon those least able to bear it; but a very large proportion of it undoubtedly has. Men who labor for their daily bread and that of their families, must have suffered severely.

Firing of Cannon.—The great loss of human life which is constantly occurring by the improvident or indiscreet firing of cannon is due to the late Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, to have prepared certain rules, the observance of which will prevent the occurrence of these accidents in future. The following are the rules, prepared by Capt. Huger of the Ordnance Board:

ORDNANCE BOARD, March 2, 1841.

The accidental explosions of cannon, by which many lives and limbs are lost annually, are generally caused by fragments of the burning cartridge from a previous discharge remaining in the gun, and which are not extinguished before the next charge is inserted.

By observing the following directions, most of these accidents may be prevented.

1st. The powder should be contained in a cartidge bag, made of worsted stuff or serge; the material should be entirely of *wool*, of a close texture, and the bag should be sewed with *woolen* yarn.

2d. The sponge should be made of *woolen* fringe, or sheep-skin, with the wool outwards, and it should fit the gun snugly, and fit the bore.

3d. The finger-stall is made of buckskin, or other soft leather, with a cushion stuffed with hair.

The vent (ouch hole) should be stopped, by firmly pressing this cushion upon it while the gun is being sponged and wadded. After the gun has been fired, it must be carefully sponged, to extinguish any burning remains of the cartridge.

If this is done carefully with a *dry sponge*, it is certain to extinguish any pieces of burning fannel.

The sponge should be forced down firmly against the bottom of the bore, and in this position it should be turned round two or three times in each direction.

Care should be taken not to use a very wet sponge.

If it is slightly dampened, it may do no harm; but it is far safer to use the sponge *dry*, than when it contains water, for the water is squeezed out, and remains in the bottom of the bore.

On inserting the next cartridge, its lower end gets thoroughly soaked, and the wet powder does not burn on discharging the piece; but is driven into the pores of the woollen stuff, and forms a kind of match, which not only retains the fire, but is with difficulty extinguished by the sponge; whereas, a dry piece of burning woollen is easily extinguished. The free use of water in sponging, is the frequent cause of accidental explosions.

If the piece *blows*, or the priming tube *blows*, it should be approached carefully. The person who *reprimis* it should approach in front of the axletree, to avoid being injured by the recoil, in case the gun goes off from fire remaining in the vent.

None but careful, sober men, and well instructed, should be allowed to sponge a gun, or serve the vent.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

It really is wrong, the way in which the new President is treated about the extra session. He is President, he has been elected as such by the people, and has a right to be treated as such, especially by his own party. It is out of the question in them to treat him as a nullity, and to do so publicly, and in the face of the country. Now, in this whole business of the extra session, the old gentleman is treated as a cipher, and that publicly and notoriously. Mr. Clay gave directions for this extra session before he left Kentucky; he had it placed in the Governor's message, and in a legislative act for holding the State elections in April, to be ready for the extra session on the 3rd Monday in May. He arrived at Washington, went into the Senate Chamber, and there instantly proclaimed it. He caused the necessary steps to be taken in different States to prepare for it. He held two caucuses here, and had his determination ratified by majorities in each of them. All this was public and notorious, and it was all done before Gen. HARRISON arrived here! Well, the old gentleman arrives—inform'd what was done—agrees to it of course, and posts to Virginia where he tells every body, friend and foe, male and female, adult and infant, that he will have an extra session, and that it shall be in the sweet and flowery month of May. While the old General is thus innocently gossiping in Virginia, what is going on here? What is revolving in Washington? All aback! New determinations on the topic! and the extra session nearly countermanded! While the old General is telling every body in Virginia that it is to be, the question is started here whether it shall be? and the negative of the proposition seems to be predominant. Those who can feel satisfied with the document must be easily pleased.

State of Dakota.—The *St. Louis Gazette* mentions the probability that sometime within the next fifteen years, another star will be added to our constellation, with the title of the State of Dakota. It will extend, according to that paper, over the Prairie region north of Iowa, stretching probably from the Missouri to the Mississippi river, embracing the country watered by the *Mississippi*, the *Sioux* and *James* rivers and include a part of the *Coteau de Prairie*. Its latitude will be the same as Michigan, southern New York, Vermont and

New Hampshire, with a soil far superior to the average of these States taken together.



WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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orders from the Senate; and Granger and Bell from the House. How many more will be rewarded with foreign missions and other appointments, time has to show. The start, it must be admitted, is certainly a very pretty and consistent one.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

About the time of the adjournment of Congress it was the general impression at Washington that an Extra Session would be called to convene sometime in May. Late accounts however, intimate that it is now considered by the knowing ones questionable, whether there will be one at all or not. The Council of the Administration seems to be divided on the expediency of the movement, some for, some against it, and it is yet not certainly ascertained which division will prevail.—When Gen. Harrison was in Richmond Virginia just before his inauguration the "Whig" of that city said, "We understand that Gen. Harrison makes no secret of his determination to call an Extra Session of Congress, probably in May, and that the necessity for so doing has urged itself upon his mind for several months past." From this it appears the President was satisfied and "determined," and if no Extra Session is called, he must either have changed his mind, or has has been overruled by some "power behind the throne, greater than the throne," or he hesitates to do what he believes necessary for fear of the consequences. We will, however, soon know what is to be done. If the call is made we shall have more to say about it.

LOG CABIN FURNITURE.

The Whigs told the people last summer that when Gen. Harrison was elected he would sell the extravagant furniture which Mr. Van Buren had in the White House, and buy such as was necessary to furnish it in a style of log cabin simplicity. Gen. Harrison is now President, and here good reader, is a list of the plain, simple "log cabin" furniture which is to be purchased for the White House, in addition to that which Mr. Van Buren has had:

North Chamber.	
S chairs	\$22 00
Wardrobe	59 00
Marble top work stand	18 00
Fire set	6 50
Dressing table	35 00
Curtains for three windows	60 00
1 feather bed	45 00
1 curved maple French bedstead	25 00
1 curved hair mattress	45 00
1 centre table	25 00
1 set chamber toilet ware	16 00
	\$348 00
The same furniture as above for No. 7 south	348 00
The same furniture for No. 6 north	348 00
1 hearth rug for each	45 00

No. 1, South Chamber.	
1 feather bed	45 00
1 wardrobe	50 00
8 chairs	22 00
1 washstand	18 00
1 centre table	25 00
1 fire set	8 00
1 rug	6 50
1 chamber toilet ware	16 00
	\$35 00

No. 2, South Chamber.	
1 centre table 4 feet diameter	35 00
1 fire set	6 50
1 shade for mantle piece	10 00
	\$51 00

No. 3, South Chamber.	
1 lounge, with feather pillows	60 00
1 centre table	75 00
	\$135 00

No. 4, South Chamber.	
1 dozen chairs	22 00
1 washstand	50 00
1 lounge, with feather pillows	60 00
	\$132 00

Ante-Room.	
12 chairs, morocco seats	100 00
1 centre table, marble top	60 00
Brusel carpet	275 00
New grate and fire irons	40 00
1 pier table	50 00
2 sofas	75 00
Curtains for two windows	150 00
Hearth rug	60 00
	\$510 00

No. 5, North Chamber.	
1 wash stand	18 00
1 dressing table	35 00
1 centre table	35 00
8 chairs	22 00
Fire set	6 50
Rug for hearth	15 00
	\$75 00

No. 6, North Chamber.	
New carpet	275 00
Hearth rug	20 00
Altering curtains	15 00
	\$290 00

Large Dining Room.	
Buttoning and varnishing twenty-four chairs	18 00
2 new window curtains	125 00
New grates and fire irons	60 00
1 pier table	162 00
2 sofas	72 00
Curtains for two windows	150 00
Hearth rug	20 00
	\$450 00

For Basement.	
10 single mattresses at \$18 each	130 00
7 headboards	56 00
24 Windsor chairs	24 00
Bedding for sixteen servants at \$10 per head	160 00
10 feather pillows	30 00
Common crockery for servants	150 00
Washing tubs, pails, brooms and brushes	100 00
New covers for six parlor lounge chairs	72 00
New lining silk curtains in circular room	150 00
Passage stoves and lamps generally	150 00
For servants independent of table and towels	150 00
Brushes of various kinds for chamber	50 00
Toilet chamber ware for six rooms	96 00
	\$5,350 50

Who does not recollect how the Whig speech makers rung the charge of extravagance against Mr. Van Buren, how they made his "princely style" of living, the burden of their songs? Every man knows that their speeches were made up of little else than abuse of what they called his extravagance, and praise of Gen. Harrison's log cabin simplicity. The people were told that he lived in a style of royal splendor, unbefitting a Republican President, with furniture that was fitted for a palace. The orators enumerated his "French bedstead," "gold spoons," and "gold plates," and some even descended to his dish-rags and towels, to show that reform was needed in the	
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kitchen department. Now let every honest man who was led away to the support of Harrison by these false alarms and log cabin professions of anxiety for simplicity and economy, examine the list above, and be astonished. Here we will see French bedsteads—Brussels Carpets at \$275 a piece; lounges, at \$60; wash stands at \$18; centre tables at \$75; wash stands at \$18; hearth rugs at \$25; and so through the catalogue, and all this lot it is remembered, is to be added to the "splendid furniture" which was in the "palace" during Mr. Van Buren's term, but which was not considered sufficient for the "log cabin" President.

That the President's House should be furnished in this style is what we have never objected to, but the people know what the Whigs professed in the case last summer, and they see what they practice now.

An Outrage of Law—Before the close of the last session of Congress, Printers to the Senate were elected by that body for the next two years, as has always been done heretofore. The proceeding is as follows:—The contract was violently opposed by the Federal Senators, who went so far as to refuse to vote, and even threatened that the election should be annulled as soon as the new dynasty were in power. It was expected that some of the more violent and unfeeling would make the attempt, but many doubted whether a majority of the party could be brought to aid in the perpetration of so high-handed an outrage as the actual rescinding of the contract would be. Yet it has been done.—The contract has been declared null, and new printers elected, and we have to say, with feelings of humiliation for the deep disgrace of our State in such a senatorial representation, that the Resolution of outrage was submitted with forward haste by Mr. Mangum on the 4th, immediately after the organization of the new Senate. So that one of their very first acts has been a violation of law.—And this is the beginning of the Federal rule.—Mr. Willie P. Mangum is exemplifying the old adage, that "one renegade is worse than ten Turks." He outstrips his new associates in obedience to the ruling powers, and is eager in zealous performance of what looks very like the low work of the party. From former professions of State Rights republicanism, he has sunk to the estate of one of the blindest followers, and most fawning sycophantic flatterers of Clay the Tariffite, and Webster the anti-war Federalist. Blair & Rivers were first elected Printers to the Senate, the contract was entered into and signed, and having been so closed, could not be annulled by the Senate.—A refusal of either party—the Government or the contractors—to comply with it clearly subjects the one so refusing to an action for the same.

THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.—We have received the first number of this new recruit in the good cause of Democracy and States Rights. **Jos. W. Hampton**, Esq., the Editor of the Jeffersonian, is favorably known to the public as an able, bold, and vigorous writer, and will, we are sure, receive from the Republican corps editorial of North Carolina a hearty welcome back to their ranks. He floats as his standard, the glorious *one star, one promise*, and promises as a true chart of principles, the Virginia and Kentucky Resolution, which contain the doctrines of our political faith. He has our best wishes for success every way.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate, the Editor states, is now established in a condition so far promising, and with such prospects as to warrant its continuance, and it will accordingly be hereafter issued regularly by the 12th of each month. The friends of Temperance in North Carolina ought to encourage and sustain this publication.

THE AMISTAD CASE.—The Globe of the 10th instant, says, "We understand that the Supreme Court have decided that the Africans who came to our shores in the Amistad shall be liberated." The Court have decided that there may be property in slaves, but they say that there is no proof that the Africans of the Amistad were slaves according to the laws under which they were claimed as such, but, on the contrary, they were free according to the Spanish laws, in virtue of which they are claimed as such. Judge Baldwin dissented from the opinion of the Court.

The Extra Standard.—Mr. Loring has issued a prospectus and specimen number for an "Extra Standard" to be published semi monthly at \$1 in advance, per annum. The Extra Standard will contain, we take it from the number issued, nearly all the original matter of the weekly paper. It is a very neat quarto in appearance, and certainly a very cheap publication. The prospectus is in another column.

McLeod, the Canadian British prisoner, has been removed from Lockport to Albany for trial. This was done for the reason that an impartial Jury could not be had in Western New York.

Such was the Inauguration of Gen. Harrison, the "log cabin candidate," whom the people were taught to regard as a pattern of simplicity in all things; one who would despise the parade and pomp of station, and be a plain, unostentatious, "citizen President." The accounts published in the Harrison prints of the Inaugural display, show it to have been the most splendid and ostentatious ever seen in Washington City. We will give some extracts from them to show our readers this next week.

MR. GRANGER THE NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—It such an emotion could be excited by any conduct of the Federal press, we might be really astonished at their positive and affectedly indignant denial that Francis Granger, whom Gen. Harrison has placed at the head of the Post Office Department, is obnoxious to the charge of *Abolitionism*. It is to us passing strange that they should think of denying it. Do they fancy the records of Congress to be inaccessible to the people? Or have they such contempt for their intelligence as to suppose a word of denial will weigh against *suspicion and facts*? We do consider the unblushing assertion that he never favored the Abolitionists, as one of

GREEN W. GRANGER, Esq., of Mecklenburg, has been nominated by the Democratic party of his district as their Candidate for Congress.—With the large Republican majority of the two Counties of Mecklenburg and Lincoln we should think there is little doubt of Mr. Caldwell's election. He is a gentleman of acknowledged ability, and firm political integrity, and would we know, discharge the duties of a representative in Congress with honor to himself and credit to his district. Col. D. M. BARRINGER of Cabarrus, is the Candidate of the Harrison Whigs.

The extract following is from the New York Herald, a Harrison print, but one which gives sound and able articles in reference to the money market and the Banks. Here we see the truth freely admitted, which the Democratic party maintain, that the abuses of the Banking system, its swindling, dishonest, speculating management, has brought ruin and distress on the country, and not any action of the Federal Government, as has been charged for effect, by the Whigs. A sound banking system is able to sustain itself, neither asking aid, nor fearing injury from the action of Government. The people must soon see the miserable falsity of the Whig doctrine which charged on Mr. Van Buren the evils of this system heretofore, and promised that the election of Gen. Harrison should restore confidence and prosperity. The Herald says:

"**An Outrage of Law**—Before the close of the last session of Congress, Printers to the Senate were elected by that body for the next two years, as has always been done heretofore. The proceeding is as follows:—The contract was violently opposed by the Federal Senators, who went so far as to refuse to vote, and even threatened that the election should be annulled as soon as the new dynasty were in power. It was expected that some of the more violent and unfeeling would make the attempt, but many doubted whether a majority of the party could be brought to aid in the perpetration of so high-handed an outrage as the actual rescinding of the contract would be. Yet it has been done.—The contract has been declared null, and new printers elected,

Practical Department.

"LITTLE GENTLE PRAISES AT RANDOM STRUNG."

THE PAST.

BY SARAH WOODWORTH.

The Past! *What is it?* but a faded dream Of promised joy—of banished on a stream, Which flows on to a shoreless sea, The boundless ocean of eternity. **The Past!** *Where is it?* In the eternal mind, It still exists, to all the *Future* bound'd In the vast promontory of mortality. **Now** but the *Present*, as it passes by. **The Past!** *Why is it that it leaves behind A sad and legacy to all mankind?* Memory looks back with vain regrets and tears, While lingering o'er the urn of wasted years. **The Past!** How is it that we don't improve From these instructive pictures as they move? Except—experience—how can man discern The wise to-day?—'tis madness to defer! Thus mourns the human with the grave in view, Thus teach the wise—and what they teach is true; That hope—sweet hope—illusory hope, will smile; Fruits to the Future, flatters and beguiles—All trust her treacherous promises too far, The bubble bursts—and we are *what we are*.

VARIETY.

Smoking a Javor.—We have heard of smoking *hams*, and we have often heard folks execute a *smoky chimney*, but until the present moment, we did not imagine it possible the pyroginous process could be practically made use of, to alter the opinion of a *javor*. It seems that when the jury in a late important case tried in the Court of General Sessions, retired they stood **11** to **1** for his acquittal. **11** one, stood "solitary and alone" in his opinion, a refractory and crooked disciple. His compatriots voted at what they deemed his obstinacy sought out some means of annoying him, and finally discovered that he abominated a cigar.—Forthwith each armed himself with a bundle of *Havanes*, and at they went poll, poll, poll, and ingot, until the room resembled a den of darkness and the fog might have been cut in two shooed dried and put away for domestic consumption. In vain No. 1 coughed, talked, swore, begged interceded, and at length went on his knees to his tormentors. They were inexorable. It was his pleasure to stand out, it was their to smoke.—Human nature could not stand it. He gave in, and the supposed culprit was acquitted. Truly the old proverb well saith, "there are more ways of choking a dog, than by giving him melted butter."—*Philadelphian Times*.

Childhood is like a mirror—catching and reflecting images from all around it. Remember, that an impious or profane thought uttered by a parent's lip may operate upon a young heart like a curseless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, staining it with rust, which no after scouring can efface.

A Palpable Hit.—A few days since a traveller stepped into a Bank located in a village in this neighborhood, and immediately after his entrance pulled off his hat, coat and cravat; this done, he cast a look at the Cashier, who was seated in a corner, "calm as a summer's morning," and with a commanding smile of the head, said, "Sir, had you better be getting that water heated?" The Tenter informed him that he was in the wrong "shop." "You are in a Bank, sir, not in a barber's shop."

"A Bank, ma'am" ejaculated the stranger, "damn 'em, they told me to." **SHAVING SHOP.**—A *Swelling Blessing.*—A fellow at school who was always accustomed to begin his epistles after one certain mode, namely, by mentioning his own health, and wishing the same blessing to those to whom he was writing, thus began a letter to his mother:

"Dear Mam:—I am very poor in hand to inform you that I am down sick with the mumps, and hope these few lines will find you enjoying the same great blessing!"

United States Gold.—The produce of the gold region in the United States, is estimated at more than two millions of dollars per annum. Within the last three years, there have been minted from these mines \$3,377,520.

Arabian Language.—The Philadelphian Standard says, some one may be born of the richness of the Arabian language from the fact that it contains one thousand different words for *sword*. One hundred for *lion*, four hundred for *serpent*, and so on for *honey*. What a language to make us or love in.

A Rewardable Blacksmith.—Mr. Barratt, the local blacksmith, recently delivered a lecture before the Lyceum at Northampton, Massachusetts "which," says the *Advertiser*, "for literary beauty and performance, astonished all who heard him." Mr. Barratt is about 32 years of age, and still continues his manual labor, and pursues his studies, in a ready master of more than fifty different languages.

Marriage Harmony.—The two were really worthy persons, only each of them, instead of hating, envied to convince the other; and out of a desire to live in constant harmony never could agree.

Formation of Character.—Every thing that happens to us leaves some trace behind it, every thing contributes insensibly to form us."

Liberty.—The invaluable happiness of liberty consoled, not in doing what one pleases, and what circumstances may invite to, but in being able, with an instance or two, to do in the direct way what one regards as right and proper."

Deception.—If we once begin deceiving, with a view to good and useful purposes, we run the risk of carrying it to excess."

Just Sayings.—The noxious vapor passes over the face of the silver moon, but it leaves no trace behind, and the gentle splendor is unimpaired. The *pure* vapor may breathe the name of the *pure*; but the fame of the *pure* is untainted by the *obscure* breath.

To make others comfortable, you make your self so. It is not wise to let the cucks with it in the pond you are about to drink out of."

A New Town Affair.—The inhabitants of a town in Connecticut, it is said, have voted that whereas the selling rum is profitable to the seller and unprofitable to the town, the town will take the business into their own hands. They accordingly appointed a man to sell spirits for them, voted him a salary, ordered the select men to furnish the rum, and directed the agent to register every man who bought the rum and then quantity bought.

A gentleman employed an Irishman to trim a few fruit trees. Pat went out in the morning and on returning in the noon was asked whether he had completed his work. "No, was his reply—but he

had cut them all down, and was going to trim them in the afternoon."

The two Farmers.—Two Farmers who were neighbors, had their crops of early pease killed by the rats. One of them came to console with the other on their misfortune.

"Ah," cried he, "how unfortunate we have been neighbor! Do you know that I have done nothing but fret ever since. But bless me! I seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now. What are these?"

"These?" cried the other, "why these are what I sowed immediately after my loss."

"What, come up already?" cried the fretter.

"Yes, while you was fretting I was working."

"What, and don't you fret when you have a loss?"

"Not until I have repaired the mischief."

"Why then you have no need to fret at all?"

"True replied the industrious gardener, and that's the very reason; in truth, it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortune, and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy."

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Western Carolina Temperance Advocate, A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform.

Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited

BY D. R. MCANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION was held at this place in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he does not suppose him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote it in earnest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pence are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease forgotten, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.

The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee—particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The *Western Carolina Temperance Advocate* will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages and will be furnished at the very low price of **50 Cents** a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING STONE,

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of *Salisbury*, near the old *Charleston* road, where he is able to supply all orders for *MILITARY STONES* of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

At the lowest prices,

WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. & c.

J. HOULSHouser, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 26th, 1840.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at *Salisbury*, will be punctually attended to.

J. H.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the subscribers.

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Meers, SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND

PHOENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter familiar with almost every intelligent person. They became known by their troops—their good works have testified for them—they did not thrive by the fatality of the credulous.

In cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Seated Pains, Rheumatism, Fevers and Aiges, Obstructive Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Stickiness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Dismenages of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. M. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the fat smile of John Moffat's signature.

—**The LIFE PILLS** are sold in boxes—

Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the Phoenix Bitters in bottles, at \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER, of *Salisbury*.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION—An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a Domestic Guide to Health"—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W. M. B. MOFFAT. Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.

JOB PRINTING.

Neatly and expeditiously, executed at this Office.

October 17, 1840.



PROSPECTUS OF THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and afforded to subscribers at \$2.00 in advance, (or the receipt of the first number,) or \$3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely propagated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the *Alexanders*, the *Parks*, and their heroic compatriots periled their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshaking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The *JEFFERSONIAN* will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and reserved to, the states.

It will oppose, to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been steadily, but steadily increasing in the country from the formation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it runs the *many*, *impervious*, to enrich the *few*—it clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—extinguishing a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed* before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile upon all our citizens. To aid in procuring this reform, will be one of the main objects of the *JEFFERSONIAN*. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, internal improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay for foreign money the *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the *JEFFERSONIAN* will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the main pillars of the South have hitherto been silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear of being denounced as an abolitionist, tell our humane and to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the column of the *JEFFERSONIAN* will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of *Merchandise*, *Literature*, *Agriculture*, and the *Mechanics* will not be neglected. With the cheapest selection on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Officers for the paper, addressed *postage paid*, to the Editor of the *Jeffersonian*, Charlotte, N. C., will be promptly supplied with.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions. JOS. W. HAMPTON, November 6, 1840.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at *Salisbury*, will be punctually attended to.

J. H.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

A MOS. KENDALL proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to prevent bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morale, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal alterations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself closely to the circulation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more use and engrossing matter.